

EDS GAZETTE:

Of the ticket little need be said. John Brown is known to all the people as a man unsurpassed in oratorical power, of the first order of executive ability, and of the highest integrity. Col. Charles Anderson, brother to Major A. of Fort Sumter, is also known as one of the ablest speakers in the State, as a brave soldier, and one who has suffered for his fidelity to the Union, having been driven from his home in Texas by the slave oligarchy. Col. Godman is known as a lawyer and business man of fine ability, and as a brave soldier. He entered the service as a private, was elected Captain, then promoted Major, and after the death of Col. Andrews, became Colonel of the 4th Ohio, which he commanded in the fight at Fredericksburg, where he was so severely wounded as to compel him to retire from the service. Dr. Dorsey is known as Treasurer of State during the past two years, and as an active and unconditional Union man. Of the nominee for Supreme Judge we

need not speak. H. H. Hunter is known and respected everywhere as one of the ablest jurists in the country. He is fitted for a position on the Supreme Bench of the United States, but we hope in the present crisis, he may be induced to accept the position temporarily.

There is such power, ability and virtue in this ticket that all opposition must go down before it.

The Nominance of the Copperhead Convention.

Some time ago the rebel General Beauregard, advised that the term "*Yankee*," as applied to Federal soldiers, and the people of the North, be dropped, and that the term "*Abolitionist*" be substituted. Immediately the rebel journals both North and South

and especially North, adopted the suggestion, and to-day every Union man is denounced as an Abolitionist. A few days ago the *Chattanooga Rebel* nominated C. L. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio. Again their friends the loyal States adopt their suggestion. On last Thursday, under the guise of

at in the name of Democracy, they assembled at Columbus in mass Convention, and ratified the nomination made

The old leaders, the long-headed, shrewd politicians of the party, were then trying to control the turbulent and refractory crowd, whom they had hitherto led or driven at will. I saw at this time "the masses," every one of whom had been bitten by Vallandigham, took the bit in their mouths and ran away with the drivers. They came up running over with Vallandigham, and carried the Convention for him by storm.

Though we believe this nomination disagree to the State, yet if we look

it with an eye to policy only, we are inclined to congratulate the friends of the Union, and to thank the Copperheads. If it had been submitted to Union men of Ohio, to say who should be placed at the head of the policy, it would have said a matter of policy, it would have said Vallandigham is a representative man. These men can no longer deceive the honest friends of the Union, and slip into office pretending to favor the prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union.

The issue will now be made, fair or square. On the one hand, opposition to the Government, dishonorable peace and final separation and recognition of the Southern Confederacy; on the other, the Union, the Government, a determined and continued war as only means of preserving the Union and maintaining the Government. On the one hand, *against* the Union; on the other, *for* the Union. On the one hand, the Administration shall abandon the war, and recognize the independence of the Southern Confederation; on the other, the Administration shall be supported in the war for the restoration of the Union.

Taking this man Vallandigham for their candidate for Governor as a representative man, it is proper to look a moment at his record, and see where the Butternuts stand. In his speech they call "Vallandigham's speech," delivered in the House of Representatives last winter and published in the *Congressional Globe*, of January 14th, we find a copious disclosure of his views, and his plan for the restoration of the Union—that is for the dissolution of the Union.

Giving his reasons for not supporting the war, and for refusing to vote supplies to carry on the war, he says:

"I had rather my right arm be plucked from its socket, and cast into eternal burning, than, with my left hand, to have thus defiled my conscience with the guilt of moral perjury."

In this connection he quotes Calhoun's speech on the Loan Bill in 1841, in which he convicts him of moral if not of actual treason. Speaking of supplies, he says:

"I go further, and regard the holding of supplies, with a view of retreating the country into a *disarmed peace*, as not only to be *wicked*, but *called moral treason*, but very different from actual treason itself."

Let the soldiers remember this

amendment, of course, can be made and "leave the Constitution as it is." The fourteenth, another Union Constitution bait. The fifteenth announces the arrest of Vallandigham unconstitutional. Well now, he is not to be arrested and tried by the power, because his offenses are made criminal by statute, and therefore a question of military law. If he was found in a department of the Army, interfering in any way with operations, the Commander ought to have the right to arrest and confine. The sixteenth declares that Vallandigham was a prominent candidate for Governor. So he was, having been nominated by the Chattanooga

I have now but to designate camps of rendezvous for the several counties, to-wit: Camp Dennison for Hamilton, Butler, Preble, De Kalb, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Grant, Clinton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Ross, Scioto and Pike; Camp Marietta—Lawrence, Geauga, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Monroe, Madison, Morgan and Hocking. At Camp Chase—Franklin, Pickaway, Fairport, Fayette, Madison, Clarke, Tipton, Maskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Licking, Knox, Delaware, Union, Champaign, Logan, Shelby, Morgan, Carroll, Harrison, Tuscarora, Van Wert, Paulding, Dedmore, Williams, Mercer, and Angazlee. At Camp Cleveland—Cuyahoga, Mo-

the local courts of Illinois, who are not so anxious to be so particular as to secure an honest name, in which case the man would be able to get the same comparatively to the same amount of money. It is possible that he can be designedly false to duty. Being himself, he cannot be honest, never expect to be, and he is the worst, the cheapest object of a heart is the restoration of a good heart, and to that great end he is, I doubt not, going, and that is the only thing that is saving himself. So, think, if I shall at all times, and make common cause with all who, as I have said, are around his heart; and I rejoice to see him, and to see him near at hand—Hon. Secretary Johnson to the Union meeting at Chicago.

It is much better to have a conscience than a secret one.

frequent fatal casualties, that have occurred from its use renders this caution necessary, and the responsibility those who use it is very great. There are some constipations that can bear the effects safely, and others that cannot.

SCOTT & CRIDER.

The Income Tax. The Doctors.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

SIR.—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have to say, that no deduction from Income can be allowed for physician on account of the expense of keeping a horse and carriage, even used exclusively for his professional practice. Very respectfully,

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

JAMES PELLAN, Assessor Second District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

prematurely sought; blamed because they delay, and blamed because they yield to public sentiment. It is easier to be unjust, and so hard to be forgiving toward those who guide the ship in this tempestuous hour.

The Colored Regiment.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.

To the Press of Cincinnati:

The colored regiment ordered to be raised will be for three years or during the war. The camp of rendezvous will be at Delaware. It is now in readiness to receive troops. The officers will be white men. Applications for recruiting commissions must be accompanied with recommendations of the Military Committee of the county in which the applicant resides.

DAVID TOD, Governor